SOCIAL MEDIA AND MODERN SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

The role of social media in shaping modern social problems

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BS 1st Year

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Abstract

Now a day's social media has become an essential part of modern society's daily life. With the speedy development of information and communication technology, social media platforms have changed the way people interact, share information, and express their views. It's totally change the way of communication and whole world connection. But where it makes much easy our life and impact whole society positively there it has become harmful for humans' life and societies in the form of cyber bulling, phishing, hacking and much more. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of social media in shaping modern social problems. This research uses a qualitative method. Data collection involved social media content analysis. The study results show that in a digital age characterised by the important role of social media, it can be concluded that it has important role in shaping modern social problems. There also were Using a literature review approach this study observe existing research to highlight individually the benefits and challenges of social media in contemporary society. Specially discus about how society's disturb by harmful use of it. How peoples make silly by use of it.

Keywords: cyber bulling, phishing, hacking, communication

Introduction

Social media define as mass media communication form which based on internet. It's facilitate users to conversation, share information, and create web content. By using social media people connect with virtual communities through text, video, photos, and other content.[1]

According to DATREPORTAL website as of 2024 there are 5 billion social media users' active accounts globally, which is more than 62% of world's population. And users of social media have grown by 5.6 % above past year.[2]

By research conclude the figure that in 2023 on average social media introduced 730,000 fresh user identities every day, which means every single second approximately 8 new users were enter in the social media world. There are numerous social media platforms which can be categorized on the based necessary functions as follow:

Social networking sites:- platforms which connect person to person. They are the digital form of socialization. Their aim is to make and developed connection of both personal and professional. They prefer user-generated content, profiles and connections. Where users can share their emotions, personal life experience and learning. Post videos, images, and pictures, also can show their love, anger by react or comment on other's post. Faceboob, LinkedIn and Threads are the simple examples of this category.

Microblogging platforms:- as name shows a content with in summary, it's differ from Social networking sites as in first category users share large content but in microblogging usually posts are point to point, short and users avoid to share un relevant content. Its allow to exchange smallest contents such as short message, individual images or video links. In which include Twitter (now X) and Mastodon.

Media sharing networks:- a platform where users share media related content such as Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, and Snapchat.

Discussion and community forums:- they facilitate questions answers conversation, there many communities with different tittles or labels where different persons share their opinions about topics and also they have possibilities to asked question in any respect. Reddit, Quora, and Discord are examples of this category.

Social media now refers to web-based applications that promote the creation and exchange of user-generated content. Social media's range is global, with its scope of topic and type of user virtually unlimited. Social media includes internet sites such as Meta's Facebook and Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and countless blogs.

Mental Health

Social media also impact on the mental health and this problem increase day by day. According to studies use of social media lead to issues such as anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem [1] .Especially in youngster. The constant comparison to idealized images, status, reels of others, cyberbullying, and the pressure to maintain an online persona impact as negative effects on mental well-being. Social media's addictive nature also contributes to screen time overload, which is cause of sleep deprivation and stress. [3]

Users of these social media platforms like Facebook, YouTube, Instagram users can easily like and comment on posts and also share them without any strictness. Teenagers now frequently post insulting remarks on social media platforms. Now a day's due to social media usage developed culture of criticism especially youngsters mostly used social platforms for trolling for gratification without any acknowledging. They post insulting remarks on social media platforms Trolling on these platforms focuses on body shaming, individual abilities,

language, and lifestyle, among other things. This type of activity may cause anxiety, depressive symptoms, stress, feelings of isolation, and suicidal thoughts. [4][5]

Misinformation

One more importing problem which our society face in social media era is that misinformation. By using of social media platforms create a curiosity and abominate culture. Its simple example is that:-

> "When a tourist submersible lost contact during a dive to view the wreckage of the Titanic last month, the international rescue operation caught the attention of millions around the world. The rescue failed, and on June 25th, a video on TikTok broadcasted the screams of the passengers in their final moments. In just 10 days, the video had 4.9 million viewers who heard the five victims' last cries."

But in reality the audio wasn't from the submersible at all in actuality it was from game series Five Night at Freddy's. And here this video viral fast, and all viewers believe that the voices of tourist. According to study in America more than 8 in 10 Americans get their news on digital devices like beating out TV, radio or print. Among 18-29 year olds, social media is the most common news source. They're not the only ones seeking information on these platforms; around 53% of Americans now receive at least some of their news through social media. Platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and TikTok have essentially transformed into unofficial news sources. As news began shifting to social media, it sped up transformations that were already happening within the journalism field. Back in the 1950s and 60s, TV news was largely seen by broadcasters as a public service. But by the 1980s, large entertainment companies started purchasing news networks and began demanding profits similar to those of their other

entertainment branches. This led to the rise of 24-hour news coverage, with a focus on fast-paced, attention-grabbing content. The spotlight then turned to pundits figures who resembled journalists but were primarily there to share opinions rather than report facts. As the news industry evolved, so did the public's perception of what news should be. With the rise of social media, these trends have only grown stronger. Since anyone can now act as a reporter, there's an endless stream of content ready to fill social platforms with multiple news cycles each day. Rather than separating opinion-based content from factual reporting, social media feeds blend the two. The more outrageous or shocking the story, the more traction it tends to get. Now a days in modern every social media user act as news caster and every person's account is news source.

Everyone, who post on social media, has is almost always to get seen by as many people as possible. Social psychologist Jonathan Haidt said that "outrage is the key to virility". Out of context details destroyed what's real, and at click on "share" button misinformation can run through a large network of people virtually instantly. According to research at MIT that fake news can spread up to 10 times faster than true reporting on social media. When misleading and sensational posts spread rapidly, the corrections or clarifications rarely reach as many people or gain the same level of trust. According to a study by USC, just 15% of regular social media news sharers were responsible for nearly 40% of the false information spreading on Facebook. One interesting quote which explain the today's society situation that.

"In the race between the 'false but interesting' and 'true but boring', the interesting story wins."[6]

Cyberbullying and Harassment

Cyberbullying is the combination of two terms “cyber” and “bullying” as it is bullying that takes place in cyberspace, primarily on the Internet and through mobile phones. Cyberbullying is a modern issue that has emerged as technology and online communication have become a regular part of our everyday lives. Cyberbullying is the major problem in this social media era. Since cyberbullying has grown alongside the widespread use of digital technology, its meaning is still changing and becoming more detailed. It’s important to recognize the different kinds of online abuse, because they don’t all look the same. Some cases are one-time, minor events — like getting a rude email from a stranger — and don’t really affect the person. But other types of harassment can be ongoing and much more serious, sometimes even pushing the victim toward suicidal thoughts. Researchers who study cyberbullying agree that certain conditions must be met for an online act to be considered true cyberbullying. First, the behavior must be deliberately aggressive and intended to cause harm, whether it's done by one person or a group. Second, it needs to happen more than once — not just a single incident. Third, the victim should be in a position where they can’t easily protect themselves, showing a clear imbalance of power. Fourth, these attacks must occur through digital means, like the internet or mobile phones. Lastly, the person being targeted must feel that the behavior is emotionally painful or damaging. If an online attack doesn’t match these specific conditions, it isn’t labeled as cyberbullying. Instead, it falls under the category of online harassment. Compared to cyberbullying, this kind of behavior usually has a weaker effect on the person being targeted. In many less serious situations, it may just be light teasing between classmates or peers. We use the wider term “online harassment” to describe anyone who has experienced some form of attack over the internet. However, we only use the word “cyberbullying” when all the specific

conditions mentioned earlier are met. In this way, cyberbullying is seen as just one type of online harassment. Cyberbullying can happen through social media, messaging apps, online games, or even on mobile phones. It involves repeated actions meant to frighten, upset, or embarrass the person being targeted.

Examples of cyberbullying include:

- Sharing false information or posting embarrassing pictures or videos of someone on social media
- Sending mean, abusive, or threatening texts, images, or videos through messaging apps
- Pretending to be someone else and sending cruel messages to others using fake profiles
- Using AI tools to create or spread sexually harassing or bullying content

According to UNICEF When bullying happens online it can feel as if you're being attacked everywhere, even inside your own home. It can seem like there's no escape. The effects can last a long time and affect a person in many ways:

Mentally – Victims of cyberbullying are also mentally disturbed to a great extent and they also have to face a lot of difficulties. They are not able to remain mentally healthy, due to which they are prone to various diseases, mental illnesses and sufferings. Cyberbullying has a very bad mental impact on society such as feeling upset, embarrassed, stupid, even afraid or angry.

Emotionally – It has often been seen that those who are victims of cyberbullying are unable to meet the gaze of their family members and become embarrassed. Sometimes this leads

the victim of cyberbullying to commit suicide. The victim of cyberbullying becomes emotionally disturbed and faces various symptoms and Goes home with a lot of difficulty Such as feeling ashamed or losing interest in the things you love.

Physically –The victim of cyberbullying is not only mentally disturbed, but also emotionally disturbed and faces various difficulties. He is also physically disturbed, such as fatigue and various other problems, tired (loss of sleep), or experiencing symptoms like stomach aches and headaches.

Due to this, people start feeling lonely. Despite being around everyone, they try to hide from friends, family and even themselves. They are mentally disturbed, due to which they have negative thoughts. [7]

Cyberbullying In Pakistan

According to the Global Cyber security Index (GCI), released by the International Telecommunication Index in 2020, Pakistan ranks 79th in cyber security. In 2020, FIA's cybercrime department claimed over 85,000 complaints, primarily concerning investment scams, counterfeit profiles, bigotry, cyber shakedown, and cyber blackmail. In accordance with Digital Rights Foundation (DRF) over 146 monthly calls have been reported by their cyber harassment helpline, with 57% of the objections raised by women and 30% by men. Punjab constitutes 57% of the documented instances, followed by Sindh with 15% (The Nation, 2023).

The most concerning part of the DRF's report is the sharp rise in cases among people aged 21 to 25, with most victims being young adults. This surge in online stalking began around the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, which also saw a rise in digital access and usage. As a

result, people who were targeted by internet trolling were found to be nearly twice as likely—1.9 times—to think about suicide. Nearly 90% of university students in Pakistan have reported facing cyberbullying, with students from wealthier backgrounds being more at risk. The effects of online abuse on women's mental health are especially troubling—particularly for female journalists. Data shows that 9 out of 10 women in journalism in Pakistan have faced online harassment, and about 40% of women overall have been exposed to some form of digital abuse.

Child pornography is often used to scare or control young victims, making their abuse even worse. From 2021 to 2023, out of 464 cyberbullying cases reported in Pakistan, only 184 were officially recorded. Most came from local sources, some through CyberTipline, and a few from abroad—hinting that tough legal steps might be stopping many cases from being properly filed. The latest 2024 data shows a sharp drop across the board—only 59 cases were registered and 48 arrests made from 1,854 complaints, with just 4 convictions. This could point to weak enforcement, underreporting, or that the data only covers part of the year.

According to research the district wise cyber bullying cases reported as follows:-

Islamabad:-

The Cyber Crime Reporting Center in Islamabad received the second-highest number of complaints, totaling 20,527. The city logged 10,449 complaints in 2022 and 10,078 in 2023, reflecting a consistent level of reporting. This shows how the capital's digital engagement is growing—but so are the risks.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:-

In KP, the Abbottabad center, serving the Hazara region, handled 3,921 complaints over the two years—1,997 in 2022 and 1,924 in 2023. However, the real hotspot in KP was Peshawar, which reported the highest number of cases in the province, with a total of 12,666. This indicates growing cybercrime awareness and better accessibility to reporting mechanisms in urban centers.

Punjab:-

Punjab witnessed the highest number of cybercrime complaints nationwide, with Lahore leading the province by a wide margin. A staggering 33,729 cases were filed in Lahore alone, making it the most active city in terms of cybercrime reporting. This reflects both high digital usage and increasing exposure to online threats in the region.

Sindh:-

In Sindh, the highest number of reports came from Hyderabad, which recorded 6,205 complaints over the two years. This points to a rise in cyber-related issues beyond Karachi and highlights the need for increased digital safety efforts in secondary cities.

Balochistan:-

Balochistan’s capital, Quetta, stood out in the province with 2,854 cybercrime reports. This underscores the growing digital presence even in regions with limited connectivity—and the importance of strengthening cyber law enforcement there.

Gilgit-Baltistan:-

In the mountainous region of Gilgit-Baltistan, the Gilgit division received the highest number of complaints—1,222 cases. This may not be a high number compared to other provinces, but it's significant considering the region's population size and limited internet infrastructure.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir:-

In AJK, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad led in reporting cybercrime cases, with 985 and 681 complaints respectively. The trend reflects a growing awareness in these regions about online harassment and digital fraud.

Impact of Cyberbullying on Families and Communities:-

Cyberbullying is not only harmful to the affected individual, but also to the entire society and the family connected to it. Cyber Police Madrasa is all about how connected families impact communities and society we can estimate this through the study below.

Effect on Family: - According to research, cyberbullying is not limited to the person affected, but also affects their family to a great extent because the person affected by cyberbullying feels alone in the whole world. Witnessing loved ones in this ordeal can leave families feeling unprotected, furious, and afraid, threatening family ties. Victim may become isolated, which causes a lot of strain in his relationships, and his family also becomes mentally devastated.

Comportment On Community: - Cyberbullying especially ruins the environment of young people, it disturbs them mentally. It creates fear in society and people are afraid to speak

openly. Due to anonymity and anonymity on the internet, people are also afraid to help each other because they are afraid of becoming a target themselves. This creates an atmosphere of suspicion, distrust and mistrust. In some places, the victim is sometimes held responsible and blamed and isolated, which increases his mental and emotional suffering. [8]

Psychological Impact of Social Media

In today's era, it is true that social media has become a very important part of our lives, such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, which have connected the whole world together, but at the same time, they are also having many psychological effects. For example, constant notifications, likes and comments become a kind of mental habit, which affects a person's self-confidence, happiness and peace of mind. When people see the glitz and glamour of other people's lives, they compare them to their own, which leads to problems like inferiority complex, jealousy, and depression. The younger generation is particularly affected because they are going through a phase of searching for their identity and self. Apart from this, criticism, negative comments, putting each other down, and fake news on social media also cause mental stress. Some people lose their true personality in an attempt to appear perfect on social media, which can later lead to a personality crisis. Excessive use of social media can also cause problems like lack of sleep, loneliness, and lack of focus.

FOMO—fear of missing out—also plays a role. People have also developed a psychological problem where they believe that if we are not connected to social media, we will miss a lot, a lot will disappear from our sight, and we will not be able to know much. Misinformation creates anxiety and leads people to depression.

A British study from 2018 found that using social media can lead to less sleep, poor sleep quality, and staying up later than usual. This lack of proper rest is linked to issues like depression, memory problems, and lower academic performance. On top of that, social media can also have a more direct impact on users' physical health.

Social media can be addictive because it triggers the brain's reward system by releasing dopamine—the "feel-good" chemical linked to enjoyment. Getting likes or positive feedback on a post gives us a quick dopamine boost. But when that approval doesn't come, it can negatively affect how we see ourselves and our self-worth.

Addiction

People have become addicted to social media due to information overload and information sickness, which has affected people's lives to a great extent. People are unable to focus on their mission and work, especially students. Especially among students, the tendency to study has decreased due to this addiction, due to which their education is greatly affected. How come we hear all over the world that children are not interested in studying. According to a recent report from the United States, children are showing less interest in math. And the real reason behind this is the extraordinary use of social media.

It is thought that around 5% of young people are addicted to social media. Some experts even say that social media can be more addictive than smoking or drinking alcohol. Teenagers and young adults use social media way more than older people. The most active users are those aged 16 to 24, with 91% using it. After that, 51% of people aged 55 to 64 use social media, and only 23% of people over 65 use it. This shows that younger and older generations use social media very differently. With the rise of internet use, people are debating whether it's good or bad

for users (Yang & Tung, 2007).[9] These discussions have led to terms like internet addiction, also known as problematic or compulsive internet use (Robertson et al., 2018)[10]. According to Young, there are five main types of internet addiction:

1. Addiction to computer games
2. General internet addiction
3. Online shopping or gambling addiction
4. Addiction to online pornography
5. And the most recent one—addiction to social media, where people use too much in unhealthy ways (Kuss & Griffiths, 2011)[11]

Studies in Turkey show that internet addiction affects about 12.2% of university students (Dalbudak et al., 2013) [12], while another study found it to be 7.2% (Şenormancı et al., 2014) [13]. Internet addiction is often linked to mental health problems. A study by Alavi et al. (2011) showed that students with internet addiction had higher levels of depression, anxiety, anger, obsessive thoughts, and social problems. Another large study in Singapore (Ho et al., 2017) [14] found that teenagers showed more addictive behavior than adults. It also showed that teens who struggle with self-identity tend to use social media too much. That's why adolescents were the main focus of the study.

Media literacy initiatives can help bridge the digital divide, especially among children and young people. These programs equip individuals with essential skills to critically engage with social media platforms, fostering responsible use and reducing the risk of addiction.[15] Developing critical evaluation skills is a core component of media literacy. By fostering critical thinking, media literacy empowers individuals to assess the credibility of content encountered on

social media, thereby reducing the risk of developing addictive behaviors fueled by misinformation or fake news. [16]

Political Polarization Online

Social media has changed the way people talk about politics. It has made it easier for politicians, governments, and regular people to connect and share their opinions. One big change is that social media gives a voice to groups that were often ignored before. These underrepresented groups can now speak up about the issues they care about. This helps make political conversations more diverse and inclusive, allowing more different opinions to be heard.

Even though social media helps people share political views, it also brings new problems. One big issue is the spread of fake news and wrong information, which can go viral quickly. This makes it harder to have political conversations based on facts. Also, social media platforms often show people content that matches what they already believe. This creates "echo chambers," where people only hear one side, which can increase division and make political arguments more extreme.

Despite these obstacles, social media continues to be an effective instrument for political communication and activity. It has given citizens the ability to communicate directly with politicians and government agencies, encouraging a sense of engagement and ownership in the political process. Social media has also changed the way political campaigns are handled, allowing politicians to reach a larger audience and directly communicate with voters. However, as social media continues to grow and impact political discourse, it is critical to confront the difficulties it poses and ensure that technology supports democracy and the common

good.{ Mohammed Saaida Department of International Relations and Diplomacy, Faculty of Administration Sciences and Informatics, Al-Istiqlal University, Jericho – Palestine. }

Pashto media has influenced other societies and domains, and it has also influenced politics to some extent. It has had both positive and somewhat negative effects on politics.

In Pakistan too, social media has played an important role in the field of politics. First of all, news channels support politics, but through social media, everyone has the opportunity to freely communicate and communicate as they please.

The 2018 general elections marked a paradigm shift in how political parties engaged with the electorate online. Imran Khan's Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) strategically leveraged social media as a central component of its campaign, using platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, and Twitter to disseminate political messaging, interact directly with supporters, and mobilize voter turnout. Imran Khan's Twitter account, which boasts over 19 million followers, has served as a powerful tool for influencing public discourse, allowing him to bypass traditional media channels and engage the public on national issues directly.

All major political parties—including the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) and the Pakistan People's Party (PPP)—have adopted social media as a key battleground for promoting their narratives and challenging those of their opponents. Hashtag campaigns such as **#GoNawazGo** during Nawaz Sharif's tenure and **#AbsolutelyNot** amid Imran Khan's ouster in 2022 exemplify how digital platforms have become arenas for ideological contestation and public persuasion.

Beyond political parties, social media has empowered ordinary citizens to hold power to account. Increasingly, users are turning to platforms like Twitter to demand transparency, expose corruption, and voice opposition to government policies. One notable example is activist

Alamgir Khan's **#FixIt** campaign in 2021, which spotlighted Karachi's crumbling infrastructure and sanitation issues. Through viral videos and persistent social media pressure, his campaign compelled local authorities to address these civic concerns, illustrating the effectiveness of grassroots digital activism.[17]

The internet has established new channels of communication that play a crucial role in the dissemination of news. Social media, in particular, possesses the power not only to alter the message but also to reshape the dynamics of political corruption, societal values, and political conflict. [18]

Writer Howard Rheingold characterized the community created on social networking sites:

"The political significance of computer-mediated communication lies in its capacity to challenge the existing political hierarchy's monopoly on powerful communications media, and perhaps thus revitalize citizen-based democracy." [19]

Most people use social media only for politics and opinions regarding politics.

In 2020, TikTok users organized a movement aimed at mocking Donald Trump's upcoming event, which was supposed to be held at Tulsa, Oklahoma. It was a rally where Donald Trump was supposed to speak. Many tickets were bought but he didn't attend so that the rally would appear empty. [16] As according to research, individuals in the United States are increasingly interfering in politics through social media. According to a survey in 2019, one in five people use social media to get political news and 18 percent of people get political news through social media and 18 percent are absent from politics through social media. In fact, according to a survey conducted in 2022, 269 out of 510 people in the United States obtain information and news about gun violence through social media. [20]

Since people mostly use social media to get news, there is a lack of trust among people. Information from sources familiar with the information shows that getting news through newspapers increases mutual trust between the public and politics, while getting news from social media and news channels is decreasing mutual trust between the public and the government.[21]

The extraordinary use of social media and the abundance of news is increasing the enthusiasm of young people to get involved in politics. [22]

Hate Speech

While social media has changed human life and made communication easier, it has also made life more difficult. Through social media, it has become easier to criticize, belittle others, say wrong things, and accuse others, due to which everyone started blaming each other and due to which a war has taken place in the entire society. Through social media, people belonging to different parties and different communities use the media for their own purposes, which includes criticizing the other opposing party, belittling it, and talking against it. Sometimes, it is also based on lies, which creates curiosity.

Most people who believe in democracy support giving everyone the greatest possible freedom to speak freely. This is because democracy cannot work without free speech. But sometimes, the biggest supporters of complete (unlimited) free speech are people who spread hate or share harmful things like racism or pornography. These people usually do not follow democratic values.

There are many rules about how people can share facts and opinions in public. This means speech is never completely free. Some types of information can be very dangerous if

shared, like secret military plans, things that could affect a court case, or speech that spreads hate against other races.

Everyone should be free to think whatever they want. But when someone shares those thoughts with others, there can be rules. These rules should always be based on the law. The rules should be clear, specific, and easy to understand.

Laws must be written in a way that people can understand and follow. While society needs some limits on speech to stay safe and fair, these limits must always be reasonable and explained well by the government.

In a free country, freedom of speech means that the government should not block the media from reporting things before they happen. But that doesn't mean the government can't apply legal limits or punishments if needed.

Everyone has the right to express and publish their thoughts freely. This is a core part of freedom of speech. However, if someone says or shares something illegal, they must take responsibility for it.

Freedom of speech is a key part of democracy. It supports personal growth and lets people express even bold or unpopular opinions—even if they are shocking or offensive. Protecting this freedom isn't about pretending that words can't hurt. Instead, it's based on the belief that open discussion and sharing different ideas is good for society.

For example, even if someone protests loudly against abortion or draws something silly on a politician's poster, these are forms of expression. Unless they directly harm others, they should not be punished.

The idea is that in a free exchange of ideas—like a marketplace—bad or false beliefs will eventually be challenged and replaced by better ones. In this way, freedom of speech helps society grow and improve.

In Germany, researchers found a connection between hate posts on Facebook and real-life attacks on refugees. These hate posts were shared by the far-right political party called Alternative for Germany (AfD). Two scholars, Karsten Muller and Carlo Schwarz, discovered that after the number of hateful posts went up, attacks like arson and physical violence against refugees also increased.

In the United States, people who carried out white supremacist attacks were often involved in racist online communities. They also used social media to share their actions. For example, the person who shot and killed nine Black worshippers at a church in Charleston in June 2015 had learned racist ideas online. Prosecutors said he went through a "self-learning process" on the internet that led him to believe violence was necessary for white supremacy.

Another example is the 2018 Pittsburgh synagogue shooting, where the attacker used a social media site called Gab. This site is known for not removing extreme or hateful content, and it attracted users banned from other platforms. The attacker believed in a conspiracy theory that Jewish people were trying to bring immigrants into the U.S. to replace white people. He shared this belief on Gab before he killed eleven Jewish worshippers at a special prayer service focused on refugees. [23]

This belief, known as the "Great Replacement" theory, is a racist idea that says non-white people will outnumber white people because of immigration and birth rates. This idea was also heard during the 2017 white supremacist rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, and it originally came from far-right groups in France.

The same “Great Replacement” idea was also believed by the man who carried out the 2019 New Zealand mosque shootings, where he killed 49 Muslims during prayer. He even tried to live-stream the attack on YouTube.

In Myanmar, military leaders and Buddhist nationalists used social media to spread hate against the Rohingya Muslims, especially before and during a campaign of ethnic cleansing. Although Rohingya Muslims made up only about 2% of the population, nationalist groups spread false stories saying they would soon take over. A United Nations report said that Facebook played a big role in spreading hate in Myanmar, especially since, for many people there, Facebook is the main way they access the internet.

In India, there has been a rise in mob violence and communal attacks, many of which started with rumors spread on WhatsApp groups. This increase in violence has been seen since the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) came to power in 2014.

Sri Lanka has also faced problems with violence caused by online rumors. These have often targeted the Tamil Muslim minority. In March 2018, during a wave of violence, the government blocked Facebook, WhatsApp, and Viber for a week. They said Facebook did not respond quickly enough to stop the spread of harmful content during the emergency.

The social media algorithm is designed in such a way that it promotes videos that are unusual, controversial, and provocative. When people are exposed to an advertisement and they start arguing among themselves, the matter starts with a verbal fight and reaches the point of acrimony, and the country and nation become a place of contention. according to a Wall Street Journal investigative report. “YouTube may be one of the most powerful radicalizing instruments of the 21st century,” [24]

The Silent Crisis: Learning Loss in Education

Undoubtedly, social media has played an important role in the field of education, just like in other areas of life, and has created countless conveniences for us students, teachers, and everyone connected with education, including easily obtaining a lot of educational material. If you do not understand something in a class or lecture, you can understand it through the internet. At the same time, if there is any confusion about any topic, or if a topic is not being cleared, then its notes, documents, and lectures are all available through social media.

But at the same time, the excessive use of social media and the frequent and destructive registration of information on social media have also distanced students from education to the same extent, and due to this, they have become bored with education and have started taking less interest in educational activities. Many schools and educational institutes all over the world claim that their students are not interested in education. The excessive use of social media has affected students, while it has also affected teachers and people related to educational activities to some extent.

The use of social media harmed students in various ways. Not only did their scores and grades decrease, but it also caused various changes in them, such as anxiety and anger, depression, missing out, and mental disorders.[25]

Use of social media has also disrupted students' time management. Students, lost in the indiscriminate use of social media and its colorfulness, are unable to give correct answers to the questions and spend most of their time in extra-curricular colorful activities, due to which their educational schedule is disrupted and their academic performance decreases.[25]

Eyes Everywhere :Privacy Losing

While social media is a treasure trove of information, it is also a marketplace of secrets where secrets related to people's different personal lives are buried. People share things from their personal lives, such as posting videos and sharing different stories on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok. Due to this trend, sometimes people have to face embarrassment and such things and such secrets of people that should not be revealed to the world also come to light. These days, we get to hear news that so-and-so's voice has been leaked about so-and-so, so-and-so's video will be leaked. This is the major problem of social media.

In this digital era, data is the most important thing. Director of digital justice and civil rights at Free Press, Nora Benavidez says that:-

“There’s a very strong corollary between the data that's collected about us and then the automated tools that platforms and other services use, which often produce discriminatory results,”[26]

Today, people put it up and only their loved ones update it on Facebook. According to anthropologists of USL nowadays people have become like human snails who take their homes in their pockets.[27] That is, they share their lives, everything related to their personal lives, with people on social media, due to which, while people are given the opportunity to do entertainment, they also have the opportunity to misuse these things.

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